

Sales at Vendue.
On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

A the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day. All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE BY
CHARLES I. CATLETT,

75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young Hyson Teas.
30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee.
20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon and Tenerife Wine.
8 hogheads Muscovado Sugar.
2000 lbs. Seine Twine.
50 boxes Mould Candles.
50 do. Spanish Segars.
8 barrels Pimento.
October 16.

ROBERT GRAY,

BOOK-SELLER, KING-STREET,
Has lately received for sale the following articles:

Talleyrand's Memoir concerning the commercial relations of the United States with England.
Zollikoffer's Sermons on Education.
Remarks on Adams' Review of Ames' works.
Mrs. Chapon's works.
Macknight on the Epistles. vol. 1st, to be comprised in 6 vols. octavo—price to subscribers 2 dolls 50 cts. in boards.
Guthrie's Geographical, Historical, and Commercial Grammar, improved, 2 vols. octavo.
The works of President Edwards, 8 vols. octavo.
The works of Dr. Rush, 4 vols. octavo.
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.
Brooks' Gazetteer.
Hutchinson's Xenophon.
Gibson's and Jesse's Surveying.
Murphy's Lucian.
Barlow's Columbiad, 2 vols. 12mo.
American Register, vol. 5th.
Dr. Ramsay's History of South Carolina, 2 vols. octavo, boards—price 5 dolls 50 cts.
Subscriptions received by R. Gray or the Monthly Anthology, Macknight on the Epistles, and a new American Dispensatory, all now publishing by subscription in town.

MUSCOVADO SUGAR.

About 130,000 lbs. of Muscovado Sugars of a superior quality in casks, weighing from 18 to 23 hundred each, will be sold on generous terms, on application to

James Patton,

OR
Marsteller & Young.

March 18.

LANDING THIS DAY,

From on board the ship *Amira*, and for sale by the subscriber,

30 hhd. Muscovado SUGAR,
59 bags and 3 hls.

PRIME GREEN COFFEE.
Jacob Morgan,
Tucker's wharf.

Who will give Cash for good
W. U. hog-head and barrel STAVES.

May 1.

Just Received and for Sale,

5 chests of Hyson Tea
2 do. Young Hyson do.
200 pieces Company Yellow Nankeens, first chop—all of the latest importations.
150 do. Blue do. first chop
12 doz. tortoiseshell Combs, first quality
20 silk covered hats.

AND ON HAND,

Factory Cotton, different numbers, white and colored
Country Shirting and Chambray & Stripes
Bedtickling
200 pair Morocco Slippers
A quantity of Flax
Cotton in bales
Beef in barrels
Currant Wine by the barrel
300 bushels Seed Potatoes.

Anthony Rhodes.

May 31

PROPOSALS
BY BENJAMIN EDES & CO.
OF BALTIMORE,

For Publishing a New and Valuable Work,
by Subscription, entitled,
An Universal Dictionary
OF
Commercial Geography;

CONTAINING all that relates to the situation and extent of every commercial state in the world, and a comprehensive and correct account of their agriculture and products, their manufactures, fisheries and mines, and the commerce resulting therefrom—their laws, customs, tribunals and administrations of commerce—their land carriage and navigation; their banks and commercial companies; their monies weights and measures; their exports and imports; their exchange and the balance of trade; their colonies &c. &c. arranged in alphabetical order—From the Pen of J. P. C. et al., authors of the Dictionary of Police, of the Methodical Encyclopedia, &c.

The publishers have been at great expense in obtaining the only translation, revised and corrected by gentlemen of well known talents, which will make about 15 vols. 8 mo. containing 600 pages each, dedicated to the Merchants of the U. S. Copy right secured according to law.

The work now proposed to the public may be said to be a miniature view of the commercial world, unfolding the commerce of every clime. It combines the experience of past ages with the trade of the present day. In the author's preliminary discourse and introduction, will be found a most interesting history of commerce from remote ages progressively until the publication of the work, together with the tables of the money of the different nations of the world; tables of the old and present weights, & measures of distance, surface, solids and capacity in France, adopted since the revolution &c. &c. Therein all the intricacies and labyrinths of trade are brought into one view.

The high estimation in which the Commercial Geographical Dictionary is held in Europe, induces the publishers to cherish a hope that in their expectation of remuneration they will not be disappointed. They know not of any work in the English language on the subject of which it treats, of so general importance.

Gentlemen acquainted with the real merits of the work will be highly gratified in seeing it in English dress, to effect which the publishers have not hesitated to encounter every obstacle, and brave every expense. They are determined that the work shall be executed in a style which shall not deteriorate the character of the American press.

CONDITIONS.

The work will make at least 15 large octavo volumes, containing 600 pages each, and printed on a new type and paper of a good quality.

It will be delivered to subscribers bound in boards at \$3 for each volume, payable on delivery. To non subscribers the price will be enhanced.

It is expected one volume will be delivered each month from the commencement. A list of the patrons of the work will be added to the last volume.

Subscriptions received at this office.
May 18—22.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the county court of Fairfax, will positively be sold, at public sale, on the premises, at twelve o'clock on Monday the 11th day of June, if fair; if not, on the next fair day, at the same time and place; so much of the Tract of Land known by the name of

WEST GROVE,

As will be sufficient to raise the sum of one hundred pounds. The part proposed for sale lies on the south side of Hunting Creek, and in the vicinity of the bridge. It includes some handsome sites for building; besides, several other advantages of situation. Terms of sale cash.

The above property will be sold at private sale at any time before the above mentioned day, on application to *Richard M. Scott, Jas. Irwin or Francis Hammett, Esq's.*

The Commissioners.

June 1.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Negro Fellow,
Accustomed to the Sea. Apply to the
Printer,
May 30,

FOR-BOSTON,

The regular trading Brig

LOGAN,

Joseph Hammett, Master;
Will sail in five days, and will take two hundred barrels on freight—for which, or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to

Lawrafon and Fowle,

Who have received by said Brig and for sale.

4 cases China Sinchaws and

Sarsenets;

20 boxes Dipt Candles.

May 26.

Thirty Dollars Reward

Will be given for apprehending and securing in jail negro **SOLIMON**, who was seen lurking about the suburbs of Alexandria this morning; he is of low stature, about twenty years old, and had on an old white hat, brown coat and striped pantaloons a good deal worn. It is supposed he is now in town. All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or carrying off said negro.

Thomas Hunton.

May 3—8.

Bryan Hampson. & Co.

Have just received and offer for sale,
10 hhd. and 50 barrels first quality sugar
29 do. seco d quality,
10 pipes old London particular Madeira,
2 pipes and 3 tierces London market and
15 quarter casks Malaga WINES,
20 boxes dipt Capules,
2 hhd. old Jamaica Spirits,
1 pipe old Cognac Brandy,
50 barrels New England Rum,
40 do prime Whiskey,
10 chests Imperial,
10 do Young Hyson TEAS, of this years importation,
And selected for family use.
ALSO, the best selected Flour for do.

Public Sale.

On Saturday next will be sold on the premises,
A House and Lot of Ground,
Situated on Union, between King & Prince streets.

A House and Lot of Ground,
Situated on the east side of Union street, to the south of Duke street.—The above property is clear of all incumbrance. At the last mentioned house will be sold a variety of Household Furniture, &c. &c. Terms will be made known at the places of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

June 6.

Union College Lottery.

State of the wheel after the 29th day's drawing.

3 prizes of 25,000 dollars each.
1 10,000
2 2,000
1 250 tickets.
3 of 1000 dolls.
15 500
15 200
23 100
61 50
101 20
3302 10

Total gain of the Wheel 21440 dolls.

Present price of tickets 25 dollars.
Cash or warranted undrawn tickets given for prizes as soon as drawn, by

R. Gray.

June 5.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

HAS JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE,

20 bales of Cotton.
10 hogheads 3d and 4th proof good West India Spirits.
30 do. Sugar, various qualities.
10 tierces New Rice.
5 hogheads Molasses.
8 do. Copperas.
3 do. Alum.
50 barrels Whiskey and 30 barrels New England Rum.
30 chests of Imperial, Young Hyson, and Hyson 3/4 in Teas.
Port, Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, Malaga, and Catalonia Wines.
500 barrels of Herring and Shad.
50 barrels Herring, put up with particular care and salt-petred.
3500 bushels Liverpool and Lisbon Salt, &c.
July 5.

NOTICE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th day of June, instant, will be exposed to sale, for approved endorsed notes at 50 and 90 days—

A piece or parcel of Ground,

situate, lying and being upon the south side of Prince street and to the westward of Union street, and bounded as followeth, to wit:—Beginning upon Prince street at the north west corner of a piece of ground granted by George Gilpin to Michael Madden, 91 feet to the westward of Union street, and running thence westward with Prince street & ending thereupon 34 feet, thence southwardly with a line parallel to Water street 44 feet 6 inches, thence eastwardly with a line parallel to Prince street 30 feet, thence with a straight line to the beginning 30 feet—which piece of ground was sold and conveyed by John Roberts, James Lawrafon, and Philip G. Marsteller unto Abel Willis, and is the premises now in occupation of said Willis, conveyed by said Willis to Daniel McClean, in trust for certain purposes therein named.

DANIEL MCLEAN, Trustee.

June 7.

d3w

LANDING,

From on board the Norfolk Packet and for sale by the Subscriber,

7 hogheads Muscovado Sugar
35 barrels ditto ditto
10 hogheads retailing Molasses
10 boxes Sallad Oil
21 tierces New Rice, and
40 bags Green Coffee.

ALSO IN STORE,

30 hogheads Sugar, different qualities
3 do. Antigua Rum
15 tierces Rice
47 barrels prime Pork
A few half pipes L. P. Tenerife Wine
Cotton in bales
Young Hyson and Hyson Tea in chests
5 kegs Cavendish Tobacco, and
100 bolls English Canvas, No. 1, 2 & 3.

Newton Keene.

May 30.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Offers for sale the following articles, wholesale or retail.

3000 bush. Lisbon and Liverpool Salt
20000 lbs Green Coffee, in barrels and bags
5000 Goshen Cheese, of excellent quality in casks
1000 New England do. do.
200 bbls. of Herrings, Shad and Mackare
50 tons Plaster Paris
20 bales prime Upland Georgia Cotton.
10 hhd. Jamaica, Antigua and Demarara Rum
4 pipes French and ditto Brandy
15 hhd. Muscovado Sugar
50 bbls. do. do. different qualities
2 hhd. Copperas

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin, Madeira, Lisbon, Claret, and Catalonia

WINES,

Holland and Country Gin
New England Rum in hhd. and bbls.
Peach and Apple Brandy in bbls.
Martinique Cordials, in boxes
Loaf and Lump Sugar, Havannah Honey per gallon, Figblue,

Molasses in hhd. Spanish Flotant Indigo, Spanish Cigars, Butter, Harris's and Taylor's manufactured Tobacco in kegs,

Gunpowder and Shot of different sizes, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimentos, Chocolate Nos. 1 and 3, Mould and Dipt Candles.

Malaga Raisins in boxes, Figs in boxes, 3 gross each, Hingham box's, Hamilton's Carrot's and Leaper's Sunb in kegs, London and Philadelphia Mustard, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c.

A constant supply of wares on hand and best curians stout, by retail, and 30 hhd. of Maryland and Virginia Tobacco.

Russia Sheetings.

A few pieces first quality for sale by
John G. Badd,
May 31

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL & POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Rival-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8.

For the "Alexandria Gazette."

A FRAGMENT.

THE little Ethiopian was only two years old:—she was sitting on the threshold of the door which looks into the garden—weeping bitterly, and calling for her mother:—this tender name awoke all my sensibility; and rivetted me to the spot; for I, too, have had a child, and know the poignancy of its woes when separated, as it thought, forever, from its parent! "Where is thy mother, my little child, said I;" when a low voice behind me, replied, "she is here; but I am as near my daughter as I am allowed to go. She is sold away from me; for I am a slave:—See, it is tied with a string to keep it from running back again.—It was too young to take away:—It weeps and calls for me all the time! Oh! I have often prayed earnestly to hate my child, for then I might have peace!—Now, all day I am thinking of my infant, and all night I am dreaming of her:—my heart is breaking, fast!" Here the young captive had caught the sound of its mother's voice, and ran towards her, holding out its little hands, till the badge of its captivity straitened, and brought it to the ground. "Out upon it!" cried I, (for I had lost all my prudence, in the fervency of my pity and resentment) "and cursed, in his basket and in his store, be every one who causes such tears as these:—for he shall not easily wash his hands of it at the last day!"

From the Freeman's Journal.

Letters upon French Influence.

No. V.

To the People of the United States.

The question how far the house of representatives possesses a constitutional power to bind its members to secrecy in respect to "public documents," is now open for examination.

"Documents," communicated by the president to congress are called "public," because we can naturally take no other view of the subject than that such communications are made in pursuance of that part of the constitution which makes it the duty of the president, "From time to time to give to congress information of the state of the union." In discussing the president's power upon this point, it has already been remarked that the power to give information to congress could not mean the same as to withhold information from the people.—We may go farther and say, with perfect confidence, that the framers of the constitution expressly contemplated publicity as the essential characteristic of this act of the president. The constitution is imperative. "HE SHALL, from time to time, give to the congress, &c." This provision is contained in a section of the constitution which prescribes the duties, rather than the powers of the executive. The first section of the second article regulates the election of the president; the second gives him the powers of military command, of reprieves and pardons, of making treaties, and of appointments; and the third commands him to give information to the legislature, to recommend measures to their consideration, to receive ambassadors, and to execute the laws. "He shall give to the congress"—What? "Information." Respecting what? "The state of the union." It is worthy of repeated remark, that in the arrangement of executive powers and duties, this duty of communicating information is carefully kept distinct from the power of making treaties. The framers of the constitution anticipated no connexion between them.

those illustrious sages and patriots did not contemplate the purchase of an Arabia Deserta, or even an Arabia Felix. They did not make it the duty of the executive to make treaties to buy territory or to buy peace. Yet it is only upon the ground of an imaginary, but clearly extra-constitutional, connexion between the treaty-making power, and the communication, by the department of the government which possesses that power, of "administration" to congress, in the shape of diplomatic documents, that the friends of information pretend to justify even the house of representatives in imposing a perpetual injunction of secrecy in relation to the contents of those documents. The present writer does not hesitate to deny, with at least equal boldness, and he hopes more cogent reasoning, than what sir Francis Baret has displayed in questioning the right of the British house of commons to imprison a British subject, the constitutional and legal power of the house of representatives to impose such an injunction. He has already totally denied the right of the president to exercise this power. He now denies its existence in the house of representatives, as the constitution, the laws, and the rules of that house, have hitherto stood. But he does not affect to be wiser than seven men who can render a reason. He will not resort to

Arguments that are unintelligible,
And mysteries nice of quirk and quibble.

But will give the reasons for the political faith that is in him upon this subject, with his usual conciseness and simplicity.

It is certain that there are but two constitutional provisions which bear upon this point: That which is contained in the second clause of the fifth section of the first article, in these words: "Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behaviour; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member." And that which follows in the very next clause, "Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings; and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy: And the yeas and nays, of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal." Now, as the house might do business without any settled rule, except perhaps that of vesting the speaker with a sort of absolute power, and is only permitted to "determine the rules of its proceedings," it is clear as light that this PERMISSION to make rules of form, has no natural connexion with the COMMAND to keep a journal, which is a rule of substance prescribed by the constitution itself, and of course a necessary and indispensable one. The rules of proceeding are to govern members only, and only while members. The right to keep a part of the journal secret must bind all men at all times. If exercised conformably to the constitution, it must be a gross contempt of the house to purloin or copy that part of the journal for publication. But it is the "journal" alone that is held sacred. It is those parts of the journal only, which the house may determine (it would seem by an express vote) to be improper to be published, & not any other papers whatever, which are not entered on the journal, that are thus protected by the shield of the constitution, and screened from the vulgar gaze. What is "a journal of proceedings?" Certainly neither more or less than a record of acts. The house in parliamentary phrase, "proceeds to consider" this or the other matter, and the statement of its proceedings, put into the form of a diary, constitutes the journal. As it does not keep a journal of debates, it is neither required to publish its debates, nor can it prevent the publication of them, although they have taken place with closed doors. For instance, when the house refused to publish the journals of its proceedings upon the secret proposition to buy *Arabia the Sandy*, (Florida) any member had a right to state what was said pro and con, upon

on the subject generally, if he stated no motion or vote. The distinction is obvious. Motions and votes are entered upon the journal, argument and eloquence are not. It seems that in England the exclusion of the populace from the galleries has not been considered as involving a denial of the right of the members to publish even the proceedings, as we learn by the following curious article from a late number of that celebrated publication, *Bell's Weekly Messenger*. "We remember a time, during the administration of lord North, when the gallery was once shut. [Only "once" in the reign of the great "Tory," North? Our "Whigs" of the west are not so scrupulous.] The report of the proceedings, however, went on in the newspapers as usual. They were furnished by members themselves. Till at length the good humoured lord in the blue ribbon, stepped across the house to Mr. Fox and said—"Really, Mr. Fox, since we have turned reporters ourselves, the speeches are so clumsy, there is so much misrepresentation, and so much nonsense, that we must open the gallery door in our own defence." This remark was better calculated for the meridian of London than it would now be for that of Washington. The majority of our legislators must either be silent, or speak with closed doors, if they mean to be respected by the people. They can never be under the necessity of opening the galleries in defence of their own reputation as men of intellect. Enough however of this. Nor is it clear that we are obliged to adopt the common law of parliament. But if that body, which is sometimes, with a spice of profaneness, called "omnipotent," does not presume to consider its unquestioned right to hold secret sessions as involving that of preventing the publication of its secret proceedings, it would seem to indicate a little arrogance in a legislature whose powers are so limited as those of Congress, to presume to say that documents which forms no part of its journal are not to be published, because it is permitted to keep a portion of the journal itself secret?

The task which the writer has undertaken may be a task of years. He hopes to be enabled religiously to perform his engagements to the people. But as he announces explicitly, as the result of long and deep reflection, that he conceives himself entitled to make use of at least the substance of all the documents upon which Congress has acted, and of the whole of the debates of the house of representatives, be they now public, or be they yet private, "even uninitiated" will in a moment be satisfied that the field before him is "voluminous and vast." The torrent of popular passion is now so resistless, that if any good can ever be expected to result from these pages, it must be of a date as least as distant as the probable termination of them. The responsibility of the writer may be a tremendous one, but he assumes it with all the cheerfulness of principle, and will meet its consequences with all the firmness of patriotism.

From the Federal Republican.

No. I.

OF that servile spirit, which characterizes the chiefs of our democracy; which crouches beneath the lash of France; and bends under the yoke of Bonaparte, such multiplied proofs have been given, that any additional evidence of it, far from exciting surprise, can scarcely attract attention. Injuries which in better times would have roused the high toned and indignant mind of America, and have awakened in every bosom those generous and patriotic feelings, which can alone preserve the independence they gave, have been long contemplated as ordinary events, which, if they possess any influence, serve only to prepare us to execute the will of him from whom they proceed.

To enumerate the accumulated wrongs and insults which submissive and unoffending America has sustained, without a murmur, would be only to present in mass, what has passed in rapid detail without provoking the slightest resentment, or stimulating us to the manifestation of one national sentiment.

If the interdiction of our commerce with other nations; the seizure and confiscation of our property found at sea or in France, or in countries reduced to slavery by her arms and her arms; the burning of our merchant vessels on the ocean; the imprisonment and sale of our seamen, and the contemptuous language addressed to our government, had only produced that apathy, which, with uncomplaining meekness, bears all that is imposed, the cup of American humiliation would have been sufficiently full.

But this patient suffering does not satisfy the tyrant of continental Europe. It is not enough, that we are passive subjects—he commands us to be active, and the imperious mandate must be obeyed. He calls upon us to enter into the league he has formed against a free and a gallant people, who are now fighting the battles of the world, and who present the only obstacle to his ambitious views. Let him subdue Britain, and Bonaparte is the lord of our earth.

The tools therefore of this extirpator of human liberty, while silent as the grave with respect to the actual war waged upon us by France, find in every measure of the British government cause of quarrel. The artifice of concealing real injuries and substantial dangers, under the mask of loud and clamorous indignation against acts of questionable right, and expressions in their nature equivocal, has long been practised with lamentable success. While the Smiths, the Giles's, the Eppe's, and a long et cetera in congress, exhibit no symptom of feeling at the stripes inflicted on the submissive country by Bonaparte, they loudly and boisterously demand, that war against England; to force us into which, the future master of the "two Americas" avows to be his motive for applying the scourge.

In this degrading course, they are powerfully aided by those Gazettes, which are the almost exclusive channels thro' which a too credulous majority will receive information. The papers, which are understood to convey to the people the sentiments of their rulers, either with unblushing effrontery justify the undignified usurpations of the tyrant at whose feet they crouch, or diminish their effects by a half concealment and the artful insinuation of apologies. Meanwhile the force of language is exhausted in the endeavor to stimulate every angry passion against Britain. It would seem as if the attainment of every human good depended on prostrating at the feet of Bonaparte the only power which can check his furious career. No misrepresentation is too gross to be made; no exaggeration too extravagant to be imposed on the public. For every action the worst motives are assigned; and measures, which are the inevitable result of the present state of things, are tortured into indications of hostility.

By boldly drawing unwarranted inferences, and daringly asserting them as facts; by concealing or lightly passing over the deep, perhaps mortal wounds inflicted on our independence, by the tyrant, who conceals only from the wilfully blind, the chains he has forged, the attention of the American people is directed from the tremendous danger which is ready to burst upon them, and all their powers are directed against that nation, which stands alone between them—and that all devouring gulph which has swallowed up the continent of Europe.

Pre-eminently conspicuous in these criminal machinations is the National Intelligencer. The confidential situation ascribed to the editor of that paper, gives to the poison it disseminates an active efficacy not always to be resisted even by those not predisposed by the structure or bias of their minds to receive its venom. With an unsleeping eye he watches every opportunity, which the progress of things may present, to rekindle that interminable hate of England which Bonaparte breathes into all his creatures. No occasion is permitted to escape. He seizes on every event which can be so managed as to aid this purpose, and employs every artful coloring, which may deceive the American people into a mistaken view of their real situation.

It is not intended to collect from the columns of that paper, the numerous proofs of the profligate conspiracy against our independence, with which they are filled.—But his recent remarks on the correspondence between Mr. Pinkney and the marquis of Wellesley ought not to escape animadversion.

ARMINIUS.

For Sale, very low for Cash.
Between 3 and 4000 feet refuse PLANK
and SCANTLING. Apply to

Abel Willis.

June 7.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8.

On the 31st ult. the Senate of Massachusetts made choice of the Hon. HARRISON OTIS, as President. Mr. Otis had 19 votes and Mr. Dana 18. Mr. Nathaniel Coffin was re-elected Clerk.

FRIEND SNOWDEN,

IT gave me much satisfaction to read in your paper this morning the communication signed "Arkwright," pointing out a probable inaccuracy in friend Gallatin's Report, relative to the operation of Spinning Cotton, and stating that it might be very well to apply some part of our surplus funds in that way, were the business, beyond a doubt, must prove extremely lucrative. I am not quite sure, notwithstanding, that the Secretary is wrong in his calculation; my old father used to lay down this maxim as sound doctrine, that before engaging in any new scheme, we ought to count on double the estimated cost, and not more than one half of the profit, which projectors said would result from it: With respect to our surplus capital, or funds, I fully am at a loss what to think: I trust our country is right; he puts it down as a certain fact, and it would be wrong to dispute upon such a delicate matter: This I know, that the calls to borrow money are as frequent as ever, and it is as difficult, as during the embargo, to collect debts; but this is not confined to our town; our overgrown neighboring town feels it even more than we do. Here, too, the manufacturing spirit pervades the community; and truly I wish how much may prevail, provided downright honesty were to accompany it. But I'll tell thee how I am likely to be a sufferer. A man there has long owed me a debt: He put me off, with the embargo—then promised to pay me when he sold his Tobacco—and now writes me, that he will pay me when the tanning season is over!! What name wouldst thou give this old, friend Snowden? It seems to depend upon a strange kind of a contingency—This, however, may be inferred from his communication, that he has exchanged his tobacco for a Merino Ram! and has a notion of paying me from his earnings.

Thine, THEOPH. PAX.

June 7.

A Curiosity.—The Jacobin prints are not contented with excusing Napoleon's political misdeeds; but they must undertake the herculean task of palliating his moral enormities like these. A long article intended for this purpose appeared in a late Raleigh Register: in which the writer attempts to justify the Corrupter for his divorce of Josephine, by proving that Henry the VIII. of England, divorced his wife also!

If this is the way that scoundrels are to be excused, they may do what they please; their enemies will always be able to find some pretext for their enmities. But there is another object besides the excitation of Napoleon, to be derived from this parallel—afforded a chance for a few reflections against England, and any opportunity for calumny that was not to be despised. No wonder that Napoleon, through his prime minister, should tell us that we are devoid of national spirit and honor, when he daily finds men listened to and applauded amongst us, whose sole delight, and almost only occupation, it is to defend his injustice and palliate his crimes. (Vir. Patriot.)

I should be pleased to see our government give an explanation, agreeable to their own ideas upon the subject, of what is meant by the terms carrying on war. Judging from their conduct, such an explanation would be a great curiosity; for their conception of the phrase must be widely different, one would think, from that of common people.

It is probable, however, that even our government would allow that France is at present carrying on war with England.—She captures, burns and condemns English ships and merchandise; she imprisons English sailors, and she leaves no stone unturned to exclude English trade from the continent.

But if conduct like this be a legitimate warfare, then is France at war with America as well as with England. Are not our ships and their cargoes daily captured, burnt, sunk or condemned? Are there not in this moment hundreds of our sailors lying in French prisons, or starved into an emigration on board of French privateers to assist in preying upon our commerce? Is

not our trade, by the express command of France, excluded from every port on the continent which her arms have conquered or her influence can control? And if these questions are—as they must be—all answered in the affirmative, by what sort of chicanery ingenuity can it be proved that France is not at this moment carrying on war against the U. States?

Perhaps the Enquirer, or the Intelligencer, or the "sage" Mr. O'Connor will have the goodness to explain these things, and to point out the reasons why the same acts that constitute a carrying on of war, when applied to England, should not do it, when applied to America.

[Ibid.]

Science of draining money from the treasury.—For the years 1806, 1807, 1808 and 1809, there has been appropriated by congress, for contingent expenses of the executive of the territory of Orleans, the sum of 2850 dollars.

For contingent expenses of the executive of each of the other territories, there has been appropriated in each of those years, the sum of 350 dollars.

It appears from the estimates for appropriations from the treasury department reported to congress, the above appropriations for contingencies of the executive of Orleans, are founded on the following items, viz.

For Clerk hire	\$1000
Stationary, fuel, and printing	450
A Messenger, or Office-keeper	350
Express hire	700
An Indian interpreter	350

\$2,850

The salary of the governor of Orleans, is by law fixed at 5000 There is a secretary of the Territory, with a salary fixed by law at 2000

Under the name of contingencies for those years, there has been allowed to the governor of Orleans two thousand five hundred dollars more than to the governors of the other Territories. It appears, from the proceedings of Congress at their last session, that the house of representatives, in their appropriation bill, appropriated the like sum of 2850 dollars for the contingencies of the executive of Orleans.

In the senate the bill was committed to a committee, who reported an amendment, by which there was allowed for contingencies of the executive of Orleans, only the sum of 350 dollars—that being the sum allowed for contingencies to the governors of the other territories. The amendments prevailed, and the bill being returned to the house of representatives, was by them adopted. So that there was appropriated the last session, to the governor of Orleans 350 dollars for his contingencies, instead of 2850 dollars heretofore allowed.

William C. C. Claiborne is governor of the territory of Orleans. At the memorable presidential balloting in the house of representatives between Jefferson and Burr, he was the only member from the state of Tennessee. He of course held the vote of that state, and voted for Jefferson. Soon after, William C. C. Claiborne was appointed governor of the Mississippi territory. When our Louisiana farm was ceded to us, he was made governor of that territory, and there began his career as a joint commissioner with Wilkinson, for taking possession of Louisiana, and with Wilkinson, also, he shared in the champagne, segars and sweetmeats, and other items of the commission's table, from December 7th, 1803, to April 24th, 1804, amounting to the sum of 6619 dollars and 72 cents. We are happy that this crooked policy, of lavishing the people's money on a presidential elector and favorite, under the name of contingencies, has been, at length, since Mr. Jefferson went out of office, thus far corrected; and hope the people will no longer be gulled with hypocritical pretences about specific appropriations.

(Con. Mirror.)

Gallatin Denounced.—The Anniversary of the "Tammany Society" was celebrated in Philadelphia on the 12th instant, at which Lieutenant Colonel DUANE gave a "Long Talk," recapitulating the history of the American war. Among the toasts given on the occasion, is the following:

"8. The heads of the departments of STATE, WAR, and the NAVY—their official acts have not exhibited us naked and defenceless, nor have their reports given a jubilee to our enemies; may every public servant go and do likewise. "1 gun, 3 cheers."

Gallatin is denounced for having "exhibited us naked and defenceless."—At the sacrifice of truth the secretary of the treasury was to have reported officially to Congress,

that the treasury was overflowing with wealth, and that Mr. Jefferson's "surpluses" would relieve us from taxes, although the revenue had been destroyed by embargoes and the non-intercourse. But he was too honest to sacrifice his duty to his party. He told Congress plainly, that the ruinous measures which had been pursued had exhausted the treasury, and that four millions of dollars must be borrowed, to pay the instalment of the public debt which becomes due in the present year. In spite of the evidence of his own senses; in spite of the laws of common honesty, his party required of him such a report to Congress, as would have exhibited a flattering picture of our financial prosperity, and have screened Mr. Jefferson from the imputation of having staid to the nation an accumulation of wealth, which the books of the department of the treasury daily refused. The people were to have been kept in ignorance of the ruinous effects which the measures of the majority had brought upon the country, and were to have rejoiced at their "high estate," while nothing remained in the treasury but "a beggarly account of empty boxes!"

This famous toast very modestly hints, to the secretaries of state, war, and the navy, that unless their reports are calculated to preserve the popularity of the dominant party, they will share the fate of Gallatin!

[Charleston Courier.]

Extraordinary Family:

Andrew Pearce, a very industrious man who works at Messrs. Hare and Son's floor cloth manufactory, Bristol, was married January 20th, 1801, to Hannah Taylor, by whom he has had fourteen children in little more than six years, with a speedy prospect of a farther increase to the family.—The children consists of three boys, born October 1, 1801; two boys, Oct. 2, 1802; one boy and a girl, July 16, 1803; two boys, May 13, 1804; one boy and a girl Feb. 14, 1805; one boy and a girl, Jan. 15, 1806; one boy, Nov. 19, 1807.

Awful and Extraordinary.—In the thunder storm of the morning of the 30th ult. as four teams were passing along the road at the east end of Mr. Ames Slaymaker's place (leading to and near the turnpike) they were all at the same instant struck with lightning. One of the teams had 5 horses, belonging to Christian Witmer [Chickens]; the whole five were killed. The drivers were all on their saddle-horses. Three of the saddle-horses were killed, and the 4th escaped; but what is most extraordinary and Providential is the circumstance, that not one of the drivers appear to be injured by the lightning. One is somewhat hurt by the fall of his horse.

Marvellous as this relation may appear, we can vouch for its authenticity in every particular. We have it from undoubted authority.

The teams all appear to have been struck at the same moment. They were following each other in close order.

(Lancaster Journal.)

SHIP NEWS.



Port of Alexandria.

ENTERED.

Schooner Dorchester, Roberts, St. Bartholomews; ballast; to Robert Patton, jr. Schooner Regulator, Sutton, Baltimore; summer goods and groceries; different merchants.

CLEARED.

Brig Columbia, McKenzie, Madeira; by A. C. Cazeneuve. Sloop Regulator, Akin, New Bedford; by John G. Ladd.

Our Advertising friends are earnestly requested to send their advertisements before 5 o'clock in the evening, as they cannot be attended to after that hour, for the next morning's paper.

TUITION.

THE subscriber continues to teach the French Language at his residence corner of Prince and Royal streets. Ladies and gentlemen will be waited on at their places of abode at such hours as they may appoint. Terms of tuition may be known by applying to him.

John Frignet.

N. B. The French translated into English the English into French.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by Anthony Rhodes, Printer.

15 Casks of excellent New England CHEESE.

June 8.

Extract of an Act of the Corporation of Alexandria, for the extinguishment of Fire.

Section 7. If any person who shall be present at any fire, shall neglect or refuse to obey the order or direction of any officer who shall be appointed by any fire company now established or which may be hereafter established, knowing him to be an officer, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars. Provided the name of such officer shall have been first published in one of the public papers.

At a meeting of the ST. PAUL FIRE COMPANY at the court house, June 2d, 1810, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

John Roberts, President.
William S. Moore, Vice-President.
Thomas Shreve, Treasurer.
Joseph Cowling, Clerk.
John Lancaster, } Commanders.
A. C. Cazeneuve, }
W. S. Moore, }
William Bartleman, }
James H. Hamilton, } Regulators.
Jerome Plummer, }
Joseph Milbourne, }
Thomas Shreve, }
Nehemiah Carson, } Property Men.
Andrew Flemming, }
John Janney, }
Andrew Schaffeld, }

Joseph Cowling, Clerk.

June 6.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the house of Clingman and McGaw, formerly of Alexandria, merchants, are requested to transmit their respective claims duly authenticated to Geo. W. Strong, esq. counsellor at law, No. 12, Burling Slip, New York. The object of this request is to ascertain the entire amount of all claims on the said house in the city of Alexandria and its vicinity, as preparatory to making some proposition for their final adjustment. As it will be impracticable to submit to the creditors any specific proposition until the whole amount of the debts is known, it is of consequence that they should all attend to this notice; and it is hoped they will not suffer the period for transmitting their accounts to be protracted beyond the 30th day of June next.

New York, May 22 — 24.

Madder.

JUST Received, a few hundred pounds of the first quality Madder—And for sale by BRYAN HAMPSON & CO.

May 10.

JUST RECEIVED,

8 pipes Northern Gin, first quality. 40 barrels Russeting Apples.

For sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 15

CHARLES BENNETT

HAS REMOVED to the brick dwelling on Columbus street, a few doors south of King street, where he offers for sale the balance of his stock of Goods, on the most reduced terms and on a liberal credit: they consist of Chintzes and Calicoes, a few turn-housed and plain Muslins, Pins, Buttons, thread and cotton Laces and Edgings, black Lace Veils and Laces, silk Gloves and Mitts, Silk Nankeens, Wool Hats, 25 bags Coffee, of a good quality. He gives Cash for Tobacco and Alexandria and Potomac Bank Stock.

June 7.

dlwep2v

Just Published and for Sale

At the Book-Stores of Robert Gray, James Kennedy, sen. and Cotton & Stewart, and at the office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

—(PRICE SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS)—

AN ORATION

ON THE BIRTH OF WASHINGTON, DELIVERED BEFORE THE WASHINGTON SOCIETY OF ALEXANDRIA, BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER, ESQ., ONE OF ITS MEMBERS, ON THE 22d FEBRUARY, 1810.

AND PUBLISHED BY ITS ORDER.

FOR SALE,

The HOUSES and LOTS at the corner of Duke and Royal streets, late the property of Eliza Jemmy. Also, a half acre LOT at the corner of Cameron and Henry streets, very liberal terms.

Richard M. Secor

Trusted Agents of E. J.

May 23.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL & POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8.

For the *Alexandria Gazette*.

A FRAGMENT.

THE little Ethiopian was only two years old:—she was sitting on the threshold of the door which looks into the garden—weeping bitterly, and calling for her mother:—this tender name awoke all my sensibility; and rivetted me to the spot; for I, too, have had a child, and know the poignancy of its woes when separated, as it thought, forever, from its parent! "Where is thy mother, my little child, said I;" when a low voice behind me, replied, "she is here; but I am as near my daughter as I am allowed to go. She is sold away from me; for I am a slave:—See, it is tied with a string to keep it from running back again.—It was too young to take away:—It weeps and calls for me all the time! Oh! I have often prayed earnestly to have my child, for then I might have peace!—Now, all day I am thinking of my infant, and all night I am dreaming of her;—my heart is breaking, fast!" Here the young captive had caught the sound of its mother's voice, and ran towards her, holding out its little hands, till the badge of its captivity straitened, and brought it to the ground. "Out upon it!" cried I, (for I had lost all my prudence, in the fervency of my pity and resentment) "and cursed, in his basket and in his store, be every one who causes such tears as these:—for he shall not easily wash his hands of it at the last day!"

From the *Freeman's Journal*.

Letters upon French Influence.
No. V.

To the People of the United States.

The question how far the house of representatives possesses a constitutional power to bind its members to secrecy in respect to "public documents," is now open for examination.

"Documents," communicated by the president to congress are called "public," because we can naturally take no other view of the subject than that such communications are made in pursuance of that part of the constitution which makes it the duty of the president, "From time to time to give to congress information of the state of the union." In discussing the president's power upon this point, it has already been remarked that the power to give information to congress could not mean the same as to withhold information from the people.—We may go farther and say, with perfect confidence, that the framers of the constitution expressly contemplated publicity as the essential characteristic of this act of the president. The constitution is imperative, "He shall, from time to time, give to the congress, &c." This provision is contained in a section of the constitution which prescribes the duties, rather than the powers of the executive. The first section of the second article regulates the election of the president; the second gives him the powers of military command, of reprieves and pardons, of making treaties, and of appointments; and the third commands him to give information to the legislature, to recommend measures to their consideration, to receive ambassadors, and to execute the laws. "He shall give to the congress"—What? "Information." Respecting what? "The state of the union." It is worthy of repeated remark, that in the arrangement of executive powers and duties, this duty of communicating information is carefully kept distinct from the power of making treaties. The framers of the constitution anticipated no connexion between them.

those illustrious sages and patriots did not contemplate the purchase of an Arabia Deserta, or even an Arabia Felix. They did not make it the duty of the executive to make treaties to buy territory or to buy peace. Yet it is only upon the ground of an imaginary, but clearly extra-constitutional, connexion between the treaty-making power, and the communication, by the department of the government which possesses that power, of "administration" to congress, in the shape of diplomatic documents, that the friends of information pretend to justify even the house of representatives in imposing a perpetual injunction of secrecy in relation to the contents of those documents. The present writer does not hesitate to deny, with at least equal boldness, and he hopes more cogent reasoning, than what sir Francis Burdett has displayed in questioning the right of the British house of commons to imprison a British subject, the constitutional and legal power of the house of representatives to impose such an injunction. He has already totally denied the right of the president to exercise this power. He now denies its existence in the house of representatives, as the constitution, the laws, and the rules of that house, have hitherto stood. But he does not affect to be wiser than seven men who can render a reason. He will not resort to

Arguments that are unintelligible,
And mysteries nice of quirk and quibble.

But will give the reasons for the political faith that is in him upon this subject, with his usual conciseness and simplicity.

It is certain that there are but two constitutional provisions which bear upon this point: That which is contained in the second clause of the fifth section of the first article, in these words: "Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behaviour; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member." And that which follows in the very next clause, "Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings; and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy: And the yeas and nays, of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal." Now, as the house might do business without any settled rule, except perhaps that of vesting the speaker with a sort of absolute power, and is only permitted to "determine the rules of its proceedings," it is clear as light that this permission to make rules of form, has no natural connexion with the command to keep a journal, which is a rule of substance prescribed by the constitution itself, and of course a necessary and indispensable one. The rules of proceeding are to govern members only, and only while members. The right to keep a part of the journal secret must bind all men at all times. If exercised conformably to the constitution, it must be a gross contempt of the house to purloin or copy that part of the journal for publication. But it is the "journal" alone that is held sacred. It is those parts of the journal only which the house may determine (it would seem by an express vote) to be improper to be published; & not any other papers whatever, which are not entered on the journal, that are thus protected by the shield of the constitution, and screened from the vulgar gaze. What is "a journal of proceedings?" Certainly neither more or less than a record of acts. The house in parliamentary phrase, "proceeds to consider" this or the other matter, and the statement of its proceedings, put into the form of a diary, constitutes the journal. As it does not keep a journal of debates, it is neither required to publish its debates, nor can it prevent the publication of them, although they have taken place with closed doors. For instance, when the house refused to publish the journals of its proceedings upon the secret proposition to buy *Arabia the Sandy*, (Florida) any member had a right to state what was said pro and con, upon

on the subject generally, if he stated no motion or vote. The distinction is obvious. Motions and votes are entered upon the journal, argument and eloquence are not. It seems that in England the exclusion of the populace from the galleries has not been considered as involving a denial of the right of the members to publish even the proceedings, as we learn by the following curious article from a late number of that celebrated publication, *Bell's Weekly Messenger*. "We remember a time, during the administration of lord North, when the gallery was once shut. [Only "once" in the reign of the great "Tory," North? Our "Whigs" of the west are not so scrupulous.] The report of the proceedings, however, went on in the newspapers as usual. They were furnished by members themselves. Till at length the good humored lord in the blue ribbon, stepped across the house to Mr. Fox and said—"Really, Mr. Fox, since we have turned reporters ourselves, the speeches are so clumsy, there is so much misrepresentation, and so much nonsense, that we must open the gallery door in our own defence." This remark was better calculated for the meridian of London than it would now be for that of Washington. The majority of our legislators must either be silent, or speak with closed doors, if they mean to be respected by the people. They can never be under the necessity of opening the galleries in defence of their own reputation as men of intellect. Enough however of this. Nor is it clear that we are obliged to adopt the common law of parliament. But if that body, which is sometimes, with a spice of profaneness, called "omnipotent," does not presume to consider its unquestioned right to hold secret sessions as involving that of preventing the publication of its secret proceedings, it would seem to indicate a little arrogance in a legislature whose powers are so limited as those of Congress, to presume to say that documents which form no part of its journal are not to be published, because it is permitted to keep a portion of the journal itself secret?

The task which the writer has undertaken may be a task of years. He hopes to be enabled religiously to perform his engagements to the people. But as he announces explicitly, as the result of long and deep reflection, that he conceives himself entitled to make use of at least the substance of all the documents upon which Congress has acted, and of the whole of the debates of the house of representatives, be they now public, or be they yet private, "even uninitiated" will in a moment be satisfied that the field before him is "voluminous and vast." The torrent of popular passion is now so resistless, that if any good can ever be expected to result from these pages, it must be of a date as least as distant as the probable termination of them. The responsibility of the writer may be a tremendous one, but he assumes it with all the cheerfulness of principle, and will meet its consequences with all the firmness of patriotism.

From the *Federal Republican*.

No. I.

OF that servile spirit, which characterizes the chiefs of our democracy; which crouches beneath the lash of France; and bends under the yoke of Bonaparte, such multiplied proofs have been given, that any additional evidence of it, far from exciting surprise, can scarcely attract attention. Injuries which in better times would have roused the high toned and indignant mind of America, and have awakened in every bosom those generous and patriotic feelings, which can alone preserve the independence they gave, have been long contemplated as ordinary events, which, if they possess any influence, serve only to prepare us to execute the will of him from whom they proceed.

To enumerate the accumulated wrongs and insults which submissive and unoffending America has sustained, without a murmur, would be only to present in mass, what has passed in rapid detail, without provoking the slightest resentment, or stimulating us to the manifestation of one national sentiment.

If the interdiction of our commerce with other nations; the seizure and confiscation of our property found at sea or in France, or in countries reduced to slavery by her arts and her arms; the burning of our merchant vessels on the ocean; the imprisonment and sale of our seamen, and the contemptuous language addressed to our government, had only produced that apathy, which, with uncomplaining meekness, bears all that is imposed, the cup of American humiliation would have been sufficiently full.

But this patient suffering does not satisfy the tyrant of continental Europe. It is not enough, that we are passive subjects—be commands us to be active, and the imperious mandate must be obeyed. He calls upon us to enter into the league he has formed against a free and a gallant people, who are now fighting the battles of the world, and who present the only obstacle to his ambitious views. Let him subdue Britain, and Bonaparte is the lord of our earth.

The tools therefore of this extirpator of human liberty, while silent as the grave with respect to the actual war waged upon us by France, find in every measure of the British government cause of quarrel. The artifice of concealing real injuries and substantial dangers, under the mask of loud and clamorous indignation against acts of questionable right, and expressions in their nature equivocal, has long been practised with lamentable success. While the Smiths, the Giles's, the Eppes's, and a long et cetera in congress, exhibit no symptom of feeling at the stripes inflicted on their submissive country by Bonaparte, they loudly and boisterously demand, that war against England; to force us into which, the future master of the "two Americas" avows to be his motive for applying the scourge.

In this degrading course, they are powerfully aided by those Gazettes, which are the almost exclusive channels thro' which a too credulous majority will receive information. The papers, which are understood to convey to the people the sentiments of their rulers, either with unblushing effrontery justify the undisguised usurpations of the tyrant at whose feet they crouch, or diminish their effects by a half concealment and the artful insinuation of apologies. Meanwhile the force of language is exhausted in the endeavor to stimulate every angry passion against Britain. It would seem as if the attainment of every human good depended on prostrating at the feet of Bonaparte the only power which can check his furious career. No misrepresentation is too gross to be made; no exaggeration too extravagant to be imposed on the public. For every action the worst motives are assigned; and measures, which are the inevitable result of the present state of things, are tortured into indications of hostility.

By boldly drawing unwarranted inferences, and daringly asserting them as facts; by concealing or lightly passing over the deep, perhaps mortal wounds inflicted on our independence, by the tyrant, who conceals only from the wilfully blind, the chains he has forged, the attention of the American people is directed from the tremendous danger which is ready to burst upon them, and all their powers are directed against that nation, which stands alone between them—and that all devouring gulph which has swallowed up the continent of Europe.

Pre-eminently conspicuous in these criminal machinations is the National Intelligencer. The confidential situation ascribed to the editor of that paper, gives to the poison it disseminates an active efficacy not always to be resisted even by those not predisposed by the structure or bias of their minds to receive its venom. With an unsleeping eye he watches every opportunity, which the progress of things may present, to rekindle that interminable hate of England which Bonaparte breathes into all his creatures. No occasion is permitted to escape. He seizes on every event which can be so managed as to aid this purpose, and employs every artful coloring, which may deceive the American people into a mistaken view of their real situation.

It is not intended to collect from the columns of that paper, the numerous proofs of the profligate conspiracy against our independence, with which they are filled.—But his recent remarks on the correspondence between Mr. Pinkney and the marquis of Wellesley ought not to escape animadversion.

ARMINIUS.

For Sale, very low for Cash.
Between 3 and 4000 feet refuse PLANK
and SCANTLING. Apply to
Abel Willis.

June 7.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8.

On the 31st ult. the Senate of Massachusetts made choice of the Hon. HARRISON OTIS, as President. Mr. Otis had 19 votes and Mr. Dana 18. Mr. Nathaniel Coffin was re-elected Clerk.

FRIEND SNOWDEN,

IT gave me much satisfaction to read in your paper this morning the communication signed "Arkwright," pointing out a probable inaccuracy in Friend Gallatin's Report, relative to the operation of Spinning Cotton, and stating that it might be very well to apply some part of our surplus funds in that way, since the business, beyond a doubt, must prove extremely lucrative. I am not quite sure, notwithstanding, that the Secretary is wrong in his calculation; my old father used to lay down this maxim as sound doctrine, that before engaging in any new scheme, we ought to count on double the estimated cost, and not more than one half of the profit which projectors said would result from it: With respect to our surplus capital, or funds, I really am at a loss what to think: I trust our friend is right; he puts it down as a certain fact, and it would be wrong to dispute upon such a delicate matter: This I know, that the calls to borrow money are as frequent as ever, and it is as difficult, as during the embargo, to collect debts; but this is not confined to our town; our overgrown neighboring town feels it even more than we do. There, too, the manufacturing spirit pervades the community; and truly I wish how much it may prevail, provided downright honesty were to accompany it. But I'll tell thee how I am likely to be a sufferer: A man there has long owed me a debt: He put me off, with the embargo—then promised to pay me when he sold his Tobacco—and now writes me, that he will pay me when the *tuffing season is over*!! What name wouldst thou give this kind, friend Snowden? It seems to depend upon a strange kind of a contingency—This much, however, may be inferred from his communication, that he has exchanged his Tobacco for a Merino Ram! and has a notion of paying me from his earnings.

Thine, THEOPH. PAX.
June 7.

A Curiosity.—The Jacobin prints are not contented with excusing Napoleon's political sins; but they must undertake the herculean task of palliating his moral enormities like wise. A long article intended for this purpose appeared in a late Raleigh Register: in which the writer attempts to justify the Corsican for his divorce of Josephine, by proving that Henry the VIII. of England, divorced his wife also!

If this is the way that scoundrels are to be justified, they may do what they please; their followers will always be able to find some precedent for their enormities. But there was another object besides the excusation of Napoleon, to be derived from this parallel: it afforded a chance for a few reflections against England; and any opportunity for combat that was not to be despised. No wonder that Napoleon, through his prime minister, should tell us that we are devoid of national spirit and honor, when he daily finds men listened to and applauded amongst us, whose sole delight, and almost only occupation, it is to defend his injustice and palliate his crimes. (Vir. Patriot.)

I should be pleased to see our government give an explanation, agreeable to their own ideas upon the subject, of what is meant by the terms *carrying on war*. Judging from their conduct, such an explanation would be a great curiosity; for their conception of the phrase must be widely different, one would think, from that of common people.

It is probable, however, that even our government would allow that France is at present *carrying on war* with England.—She captures, burns and condemns English ships and merchandize; she imprisons English sailors, and she leaves no stone unturned to exclude English trade from the continent.

But if conduct like this be a legitimate warfare, then is France at war with America as well as with England. Are not our ships and their cargoes daily captured, burnt, sunk or condemned? Are there not at this moment hundreds of our sailors pining in French prisons, or starved into an entrance on board of French privateers to assist in preying upon our commerce? Is

not our trade, by the express command of France, excluded from every port on the continent which her arms have conquered or her influence can control? And if these questions are—as they must be—all answered in the affirmative, by what sort of chopp-logic ingenuity can it be proved that France is not at this moment *carrying on war* against the U. States?

Perhaps the Enquirer, or the Intelligencer, or the "sophist" Mr. O'Connor will have the goodness to explain these things, and to point out the reasons why the same acts that constitute a *carrying on of war*, when applied to England, should not do it, when applied to America.

[Ibid.]

Science of draining money from the treasury.—For the years 1806, 1807, 1808 and 1809, there has been appropriated by Congress, for contingent expenses of the executive of the territory of Orleans, the sum of 2850 dollars.

For contingent expenses of the executive of each of the other territories, there has been appropriated in each of those years, the sum of 350 dollars.

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(Con. Mirror.)

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"1 gun, 3 cheers."

Gallatin is denounced for having "exhibited us naked and defenceless."—At the sacrifice of truth the secretary of the treasury was to have reported officially to Con-

gress, that the treasury was overflowing with wealth, and that Mr. Jefferson's "surpluses" would relieve us from taxes, although the revenue had been destroyed by embargoes and the non-intercourse. But he was too honest to sacrifice his duty to his party. He told Congress plainly, that the ruinous measures which had been pursued had exhausted the treasury, and that four millions of dollars must be borrowed, to pay the instalment of the public debt which becomes due in the present year. In spite of the evidence of his own senses; in spite of the laws of common honesty, his party required of him such a report to Congress, as would have exhibited a flattering picture of our financial prosperity, and have screened Mr. Jefferson from the imputation of having stated to the nation an accumulation of wealth, which the books of the department of the treasury flatly refused. The people were to have been kept in ignorance of the ruinous effects which the measures of the majority had brought upon the country, and were to have rejoiced at their "high estate," while nothing remained in the treasury but "a beggarly account of empty boxes!"

This famous toast very modestly hints, to the secretaries of state, war, and the navy, that unless their reports are calculated to preserve the popularity of the dominant party, they will share the fate of Gallatin!

[Charleston Courier.]

Extraordinary Family:

Andrew Pearce, a very industrious man who works at Messrs. Hare and Son's floor cloth manufactory, Bristol, was married January 20th, 1801, to Hannah Taylor, by whom he has had fourteen children in little more than six years, with a speedy prospect of a farther increase to the family.—The children consists of three boys, born October 1, 1801; two boys, Oct. 2, 1802; one boy and a girl, July 16, 1803; two boys, May 13, 1804; one boy and a girl Feb. 14, 1805; one boy and a girl, Jan. 15, 1806; one boy, Nov. 19, 1807.

Awful and Extraordinary.—In the thunder storm of the morning of the 30th ult. as four teams were passing along the road at the east end of Mr. Amos Slaymaker's place (leading to and near the turnpike) they were all at the same instant struck with lightning. One of the teams had 5 horses, belonging to Christian Wimer (Chickens); the whole five were killed. The drivers were all on their saddle-horses. Three of the saddle-horses were killed, and the 4th escaped; but what is most extraordinary and Providential is the circumstance, that not one of the drivers appear to be injured by the lightning. One is somewhat hurt by the fall of his horse.

Marvellous as this relation may appear, we can vouch for its authenticity in every particular. We have it from undoubted authority.

The teams all appear to have been struck at the same moment. They were following each other in close order.

(Lancaster Journal.)

SHIP NEWS.



Port of Alexandria.

ENTERED.

Schooner Dorchester, Roberts, St. Bartholomew; ballast; to Robert Patton, jr.
Schooner Regulator, Sutton, Baltimore; summer goods and groceries; different merchants.

CLEARED.

Brig Columbia, McKenzie, Madeira; by A. C. Cazenove.
Sloop Regulator, Akin, New Bedford; by John G. Ladd.

Our Advertising friends are earnestly requested to send their advertisements before 5 o'clock in the evening, as they cannot be attended to after that hour, for the next morning's paper.

TUITION.

THE subscriber continues to teach the French Language at his residence corner of Prince and Royal streets. Ladies and gentlemen will be waited on at their places of abode at such hours as they may appoint. Terms of tuition may be known by applying to him.

John Frignet.

N. B. The French translated into English the English into French.

JUST RECEIVED.

And for sale by Anthony Rhodes, Printer, Green,
15 Casks of excellent New England CHEESE.

June 8.
Extract of an Act of the Corporation of Alexandria, for the extinguishment of Fire.

Section 7. If any person who shall be present at any fire, shall neglect or refuse to obey the order or direction of any officer who shall be appointed by any fire company now established or which may be hereafter established, knowing him to be an officer, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars. Provided the name of such officer shall have been first published in one of the public papers.

At a meeting of the STRAITS FIRE COMPANY at the court-house, June 2d, 1810, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

John Roberts, President.
William S. Moore, Vice-President.
Thomas Shreve, Treasurer.
Joseph Cowling, Clerk.
John Muncester, }
A. C. Cazenove, } Commanders.
W. S. Moore, }
William Bartleman, }
James H. Hamilton, } Regulators.
Jerome Plummer, }
Joseph Millbourne, }
Thomas Shreve, }
Nehemiah Carson, } Property Men.
Andrew Flemming, }
John Jamney, }
Andrew Schofield, }

Joseph Cowling, Clerk.

June 8. 31

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the house of Clingman and McGaw, formerly of Alexandria, merchants, are requested to transmit their respective claims duly authenticated to Geo. W. Strong, esq. counsellor at law, No. 124, Burling Slip, New York. The object of this request is to ascertain the entire amount of all claims on the said house, in the city of Alexandria and its vicinity, as preparatory to making some proposition for their final adjustment. As it will be impracticable to submit to the creditors any specific proposition until the whole amount of the debts is known, it is of consequence that they should all attend to this notice; and it is hoped they will not suffer the period for transmitting their accounts to be protracted beyond the 30th day of June next.

New York, May 22 — 24.

W. Maddox.

JUST Received, a few hundred pounds of the first quality Madder—And for sale by

BRYAN HAMPSON & CO.

May 10.

JUST RECEIVED.

8 pipes Northern Gin, first quality.
40 barrels Russeting Apples.

For sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 13

CHARLES BENNETT

HAS REMOVED to the brick dwelling on Columbus street, a few doors south of King street, where he offers for sale the balance of his stock of Goods, on the most reduced terms and on a liberal credit: they consist of Chintzes and Calicoes, a few turn-boured and plain Muslins, Pins, Buttons, thread and cotton Laces and Edgings, black Lace Veils and Laces, silk Gloves and Mitts, Silk Nankeens, Wool Hats, 25 bags Coffee, of a good quality. He gives Cash for Tobacco and Alexandria and Potomac Bank Stock.

June 7.

Alfred W.

Just Published and for Sale

At the Book-Stores of Robert Gray, James Kennedy, sen. and Cotton & Stewart, and at the office of the Alexandria Daily-Gazette,

—(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS)—

AN ORATION

ON THE BIRTH OF WASHINGTON: DELIVERED BEFORE THE WASHINGTON SOCIETY OF ALEXANDRIA,

BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER, ESQ. ONE OF ITS MEMBERS,

ON THE 22d FEBRUARY, 1810, AND PUBLISHED BY ITS ORDER.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSES and LOTS at the corner of Duke and Royal streets, late the property of Eliza Jamney. Also, a half acre LOT at the corner of Cameron and Henry streets, at very liberal terms.

Richard M. Sec.

For sale by Trustee, John G. Ladd.

May 23.

FOR SALE, BY
R. GRAY, King-street,
AND
NICHOLAS HINGSTON,
Fairfax street—
Patent and Family Medicines,
PREPARED BY
MICHAEL LEE & CO.
BALTIMORE.

For the preservation of health and cure of diseases, the following celebrated Medicines are confidently recommended, viz.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,
For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild—so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age. They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and to prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences! a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual constipation; sickness at the stomach and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

LEE'S Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine which is as innocent and mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the smallest infant, should no worms exist in the body—but will without pain or griping cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, Catarrhs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the Whooping Cough, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking of it.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of Nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, involuntary emissions, pains in the limbs, relaxations, obstinate gleet, flux albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Infalible Ague & Fever Drops.

For the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

Lee's Genuine Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the ITCH.

A preparation which for pleasantness, ease, safety and expedition, gives place to no application whatever, free from mercury, or any pernicious ingredient, and unattended with that troublesome and tormenting smart which generally accompanies other medicines, prepared for the same purpose. This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious that it may be used with the utmost safety on the most delicate pregnant lady, or on a child, not a week old.

Lee's genuine Eye-Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident.

Lee's genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin, of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after small pox, inflammatory redness, scurfs, itches, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly without impeding that natural perspiration which is essential to health—yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth.

Demask Lip-Salve.

Tooth-Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

Anodyne Elixir,
for the cure of every kind of Head-Ache.

Restorative Tooth Powder,
for the Teeth and Gums.

The Indian Vegetable Specific,
for the cure of venereal complaints.

The proprietors think it necessary to remind the public that those medicines have been for several years prepared by the late Richard Lee and Son, to whom they are the immediate successors; the good effects of which are authenticated by some of our most respectable citizens. Without attending to our signature the purchaser may be disappointed by receiving no benefit, not having our genuine medicines.

To detect counterfeits; observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

Michael Lee & Co.

Late Richard Lee and Son.

Broker's Office.

THE subscriber offers his services to the public as a Commission Merchant and Broker, and will transact with secrecy and despatch, any business that may be committed to his charge. He has taken an office in the store lately occupied by Messrs Robert T. Moore and Co. Cash will be given at all times for the stock of the different banks in the district, and good paper discounted upon liberal terms.

CASH given for Tobacco.
Alexander Moore.

June 5. 0061

A TOLL KEEPER

IS WANTED at the Occoquan Bridge immediately; none need apply without the most satisfactory proof of their honesty, integrity and sobriety. An elderly person without a family, who is a tradesman, such as a Taylor, Shoemaker, or Schoolmaster, would be the most suitable—as it would add income to himself, and be more agreeable to the owner. Apply at the town of Occoquan to

N. Ellicott.

May 30

TO RENT,

THAT two story DWELLING HOUSE, occupied by John Hodgkin. Possession will be given the first of October—To comment would be unnecessary, as the stand is so well known.

ALSO FOR SALE,

A small two story BRICK HOUSE, on Pitt street, with a Lot of 45 feet front and 108 feet deep.

If not disposed of at private sale before the 20th day of June, it will, on that day, be sold at public sale.

John Wife.

June 1.

PUBLIC SALE.

On the third Monday in June next, the subscriber will expose to sale at Fairfax Court House, on a credit of six and nine months,

A small Tract of Land,

LYING on the east side of the stage-road from Alexandria to Colchester at the place commonly called the Five Foot Hill, supposed to contain 35 and half acres—belonging to the estate of William Huskins, deceased.

Mary Huskins, Executrix.

May 31.

0018 June

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber has taken out Letters of Administration, in the County Court of Fairfax, on the estate of **Orville Garnett**, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, either as Creditors or Distributees thereof, are required to make them known to the subscriber, living near the Great Falls of Potomac.

John S. Cartwright,

Adm'r of O. Garnett, dec'd

May 29.

A MILLER WANTED.

AFTER the 1st day of August, I shall be in want of a MILLER to attend a country mill; to a person of good character, and none other need apply, liberal wages will be given.

N. Ellicott.

Occoquan, May 30. colst A

TO RENT,

A convenient STORE and DWELLING, on Fairfax street, lately occupied by **Hewkins and Allen**. Apply to

Jacob Butts.

A NEW NOVEL.

Just Published, and for Sale by

COTTON & STEWART,

Price 1 Dollar.

GLENCARN;

THE DISAPPOINTMENTS OF YOUTH,
A NOVEL.

By **GEORGE WATKINSON, Esq.**

OF WASHINGTON CITY.

Author of the Lawyer and Child of Feeling.

The celebrity of this author's "LAWYER," and "CHILD OF FEELING" induced the publishers to engage in this work, and without detracting from the merits of the former, feel themselves justified in stating that his **GLENCARN** is superior to either. It is submitted without further recommendation, with a wish, that the American reviewers may give further encouragement to this young gentleman's endeavors to entertain, instruct and moralize his fellow citizens, in a way seemingly well calculated to attract their attention.

GRAND LOTTERY.

Three Prizes of 25,000 Dolls. each
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Union College Lottery, No. 1.

MANAGERS.

William W. Gilbert,

Benjamin Dewitt,

George Merchant,

Isaac Dennison,

AND

Stephen Thorne.

S C H E M E.

3 Prizes of	\$25,000	is \$75,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
4 250 Tickets each,	7,000	7,000
3	2,000	4,000
5	1,000	5,000
28	500	14,000
30	200	6,000
50	100	5,000
100	50	5,000
200	20	4,000
10,500	10	105,000
10,924 Prizes,		245,000
24,076 Blanks,		
35,000 Tickets, at 7 dollars, is		245,000

Less than 2 1-4 blanks to a prize; subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing.

OF THE ANNEXED PRIZES.

1st drawn No.	10th day of drawing, entitled to \$1,000.
1st do.	15th do. 250 Tickets from No. 1 to No. 250, inclusive.
1st do.	20th do. 250 do. from No. 251 to 500, inclusive.
1st do.	25th do. 550 do. from No. 22,001 to 22,350, inclusive.
1st do.	30th do. 250 do. from No. 22,351 to 22,500, inclusive.
1st do.	35th do. Cash, 25,000 dolls.
1st do.	40th do. 1000
1st do.	45th do. 25,000

First 4000 Blanks drawn to be entitled to a Ten Dollar prize each.

The drawing will commence in the City of New York on the third Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day (except the last day, when there will remain 800 to be drawn) until finished.

Tickets for sale by **R. GRAY, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria**, where all tickets sold by him may be examined, and information obtained respecting the Lottery during the drawing, free of expense. Prizes in the Baltimore College Lottery will be taken at their full value for Tickets in this Lottery, and the difference paid in cash. Cash will also be advanced for prizes as soon as drawn, at a moderate discount.

Present price of tickets eight dollars.

January 1.
Should the first number, on the 15th day of drawing, be either of the numbers from 1 to 250, inclusive, then, in that case, the next drawn number (not one of those numbers) shall draw, and be entitled to the 250 tickets, with the prizes and blanks that may be drawn to them previous to the 15th day of drawing; and in the like manner with tickets for the 20th, 25th, and 30th days of drawing; so that a person with one ticket may draw One Thousand Tickets! Question—How? Answer—Suppose No. 11,175, is the property of A, the first drawn number on the 15th day of drawing, which will entitle A to the numbers from 1 to 250; and the first drawn number on the 20th day of drawing, may be No. 175, which will entitle him to the numbers from 251 to 500. The first drawn number, on the 25th day, may be No. 375, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,001 to 22,350, inclusive; and the first drawn number, on the 30th day of drawing, may be one of the 750 tickets already drawn, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,350 to 22,500—Yes, sir, and the thousand tickets may draw One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

Public Sale.

Under the authority of a decree of the United States Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, held at Alexandria, the subscribers will offer at public sale on the 1st day of June next, at the Coffee House,

Three Squares of GROUND,

near the Spring Garden;

A number of valuable building Lots, on King, Alfred and Patrick streets.

Several well secured GROUND RENTS. One fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand, and on the balance a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months will be allowed on negotiable notes with approved endorsers. The title will be made on the payments being completed.

James Sanderson,
Robert I. Taylor.

May 4.
The sale of the above property is postponed till Friday the 8th day of June.
May 31.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **Dr. Henry Rose**, late of Fairfax county are requested to present them properly authenticated to **Robert J. Taylor**, at Alexandria, or to the subscriber at Westmoreland county—and those indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment.

TO LET.

The farm lately occupied by **Dr. Rose**, application to be made to **H. M. Moss.**

Alex. P. Rose, Esq. of Henry Rose
April 27. 006W

E. LEWIS

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A handsome assortment of Fashionable STRAW BONNETS.

ALSO.

Figured Silks and Satins, and a variety of articles in the MILLINERY LINE.

She intends removing her store in a few weeks to her dwelling house, a short distance from King street, and nearly opposite Mr. Ambrose Vasse's warehouse.

May 9. colf

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from **William Hedgeson** to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a debt due from him to the Bank of Potomac, will be exposed to auction, on the premises, on the 23d day of JUNE next, the following Property in the town of Alexandria, to-wit:—

One piece or parcel of Ground with the improvements thereon, lying on the south side of Prince street and bounded as follows:—Beginning on Prince street 22 feet to the eastward of Water street, and running thence eastwardly with Prince street 23 feet, thence southwardly 44 feet 4 inches, thence westwardly 23 feet, thence northwardly to the beginning.

ALSO,

One other piece of Ground, with the improvements thereon, lying & being on the south side of Prince street 45 feet to the eastward of Water street, and running thence eastwardly with Prince street 46 feet, thence southwardly 44 feet, thence westwardly 46 feet, thence to the beginning.

ALSO,

One other piece or parcel of unimproved Ground, lying on the north side on Prince street & to the westward of Washington street; beginning at the intersection of those streets and running westwardly with Prince street 62 feet 5 inches, thence northwardly 70 feet, thence eastwardly 62 feet 5 inches to Washington street, thence to the beginning.

This property will be sold upon a credit of one, two and three years, for notes negotiable in the Bank of Potomac, with approved endorsers, carrying interest from the day of sale. A lien will be required upon the property sold to secure the payments.

Thomas Swann, Trustee.

May 12—17.

TO RENT.

And immediate possession given.
A very commodious Brick Dwelling and Warehouse, all in good order, situated on King street in the neighborhood of good water, and an excellent stand for business. Also, three other Brick Dwellings on the same street, one of which has a good warehouse for a grocery store and the situation equally good for business—the rents of all the above property will be made reasonable.

Andrew Scholfield.

June 2.

Printing in all its branches, neatly executed at this office.